

A large property has fallen to him—he has liquidated all his debts most honorably, and makes Paris his home.

And now for Belinda—where is she? "Oh," said Placare, "she is above want now. I have hired a house and placed the family in it. They know who is their benefactor, but I read it is better not to let the left hand know what the right doeth. The young man is a promising lad now. I have him under my special charge." While we were thus talking, a summons came to Placare that the old lady was dead.

We see various processes in the natural world, by which great changes are effected—the worm becomes a butterfly of beauty; but nowhere are we so impressed with the transformation as when the miser becomes a man.

STATE ACTION—"WE ARE TOO WEAK."

Stripped of all evasions and circumlocutions, the one great argument urged against the secession of South Carolina alone, is that she is too weak. From this position come all those arguments so often repeated, that South Carolina will be isolated, her flag insulted, and her ports blockaded. South Carolina, it is assumed, is incapable of standing alone, of protecting her colours, of defending her coast—therefore she must submit to wrongs that are acknowledged to be gross, and to the consummation of a policy that undeniably menaces her destruction. If, like New York, she had two millions of inhabitants, none of these arguments against secession would apply. We are small, therefore, we must submit.

Reduced down to this one point of comparative strength, the question of secession involves not merely an issue between the General Government and the State—it is not merely a question of measures of protection, against the aggressions of other States—it is a question of State existence. If South Carolina submits to wrongs on her citizens, because she is too weak to protect them, and so feeble that an independent effort for that object is never to be attempted, then she is no longer a State. She is nothing but a mere colony, and must remain a colonial dependence on some stronger power. Allegiance is the return for protection, and not being able to afford the latter, she has lost all claim to the former. The allegiance of her citizens must be transferred to the superior power on which she depends.

Here is consolidation with a vengeance!—Not only in theory but in practice, consolidation made complete and perpetual. That against which we have been struggling for thirty years, is, it seems, hopelessly settled against us, and we are a mere colony of a huge consolidated government. That submission should be advised on such grounds as this by professed centralists, and monarchists, is not at all surprising; but that their conclusions and advice should be adopted and repeated by men who hold in abhorrence the principles from which it is drawn, is amazing and unaccountable. It is a clear surrender of the sovereignty of South Carolina as a thing of practical existence. It is an acknowledgment that consolidation is our real form of government.

Any course of policy based on such fatal concessions must secure the triumph of tyranny and abolition itself. If it is true that South Carolina is too weak to be a State, then we are indeed undone. Our last refuge of hope is destroyed. We are a wretched dependency, living at the mercy of other States.

We hold no such view of the condition of South Carolina. She is a State, and is sacredly bound to defend her dignity and rights as a State; and as a State to perish, rather than voluntarily surrender her sovereignty on the ignoble plea of her inability to maintain it. To our mind the argument of weakness, which will gain force by delay, so far from being an argument for non-action, should rouse the State to the promptest and most determined measures of resistance.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE GREAT METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—This case was opened on Monday morning in the United States District Court, at New York before Judges Nelson and Betts. The court room was crowded, and several Methodist clergymen were present. The following is an accurate, though brief statement of the case:

The Rev. Francis Harding, a slaveholder of the Conference, which was held about a year previous to the General Conference of 1844, for his connection with slavery. The action of this body was afterwards confirmed by the General Conference, which also suspended Bishop Andrews from the performance of his official duties, because of his holding slaves whom he had obtained possession of by marriage, and of his refusal to liberate them.

In consequence of the course taken by the General Conference, the Southern delegates declared that a continued agitation of this subject would compel them either to abandon the slave States or separate from the North.

The Southern delegates afterwards agreed upon what was called a plan of separation, and a Southern Convention, held on their return home, resolved to establish a separate organization; but the Northern Conference, which had possession of the funds, refused to give any share of them to that division of the Church, which now became known as the South Methodist Church.

After this refusal, Southern Commissioners were appointed by the General Conference (South) to institute this suit for the recovery of their proportion of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, claimed by them as part owners of the general fund previous to the separation, and which is at present invested in the Methodist book establishment of Ohio, New York, and the charitable fund of Philadelphia.

The counsel employed on the part of the plaintiffs are: Mr. D. Lord and Reverdy Johnson, and for the defendant Messrs. George Wood and Rufus Choate. Mr. Thomas Ewing has also been retained as counsel for the defendants in a similar suit against the branch Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati. The Hon. Daniel Webster is engaged for the plaintiffs, but was not present.

Mr. Lord opened the case recapitulating all the facts bearing on the state of the case, and, in referring to the slaves owned by Rev. Mr. Harding and Bishop Andrews, remarked that

they could not by the laws of Maryland and Georgia, in which they respectively lived, manumit them. The Express says:

One of them held by Bishop Andrews had been devised with directions that she should be sent to Liberia, but she would not go, and the Bishop, although nominally her owner, exercised no acts of ownership over her, and she went where she pleased. Mr. L. made remarks in relation to the facts.

Mr. Johnson (a son of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, we believe,) read a portion of the answer, and Mr. E. L. Francher, concluded the reading of the same. The reading of the application was dispensed with.

Mr. Lord here stated that Bishop Bascom having died since the bringing of the suit, he had obtained a consent from the defendants to substitute the name of the Rev. W. A. Smith, as one of the plaintiffs, and an order of the Court making such substitution, was accordingly made.

Mr. Lord commenced his argument, and had not finished reading the authorities upon which his argument is to be founded when we left.

The New York Express says of the complaint and answer in this case above referred to: "The complaint states that the church is a voluntary institution and unincorporated. It consists of 7 bishops, 4828 preachers—and in bishops, ministers and members, under the organization in the United States, 1,190,960. Of these about 939,000 belong to the North and 465,000 to the Church South."

The answer denies that there was any necessity for division in 1844, and that said separation was unconstitutional and void, agreeably to the paramount rules of the church, and made without authority of the general Conference in 1844.

PRO AND CON.

Would it be asking too much of all our readers, whether they be subscribers or borrowers, to give the reasoning of "Beaufort," which appears in our paper to-day, a calm consideration? We shall publish as soon as possible the speech of Judge Butler, in opposition to separate State action; we are perfectly willing for the people to hear both sides of the question, and whatever verdict they shall render will be acquiesced in by us. We are amused at the contradictory reasoning of certain submission journals, which are continually crying out that it is not the people who are urging secession, and straitway shifting their position and telling us it is not the leaders of the people—not the large slaveholders. If it be neither leaders nor people who are creating the excitement, it must be some intermediate class, which we are not fortunate enough to know. And if such a class does exist it must be exceedingly contemptible in numbers and influence, and we are astonished that it has created such a stir in the world.—*Darlington Flag.*

South Carolina.—All those patriots who have wished that this State would secede at once are respectfully informed that her action has been firm and deliberate; and though Vermont, a State where the very mention of those green hills give a chill to the heart of the American writer—and Massachusetts, burnt "blue lights" to show the torments the inlet to our shores, have made different professions, our sister State is where she ought to be, relying on the Constitution. Why do such men condemn the foreign traitor? The North is foreign to the South! We are separate in interest, in feeling, and affection! We believe, as Daniel Wallace, of South Carolina, has asserted, a crisis is about to arrive, and the question then is, "Secession or the abolition of slavery."—*Lincolnton (N. C.) Courier.*

Fidelity.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts when the friend is sad or in trouble.—Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scenes of distress, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure you sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have neither loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and kind, the affectionate and virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they are brought into distress and adversity.

CHARLESTON.

The self-possession and good temper of the citizens of Charleston have been no little disturbed by the proceedings of the late Convention of Delegates, if the communications in some of the papers of the city are taken as indications of public sentiment. They speak of the business and commerce of Charleston, as if it had been built up by their own means and efforts, and seem to be strangely forgetful of the bounties they have received and the aid that has been furnished them by the State.—They are greatly surprised and no less mortified, to find that Charleston is not considered the State, and that their dictation is not followed with truckling subservience by the people of the interior. We have heard strange rumors from there, and understand that some of her men of wealth do not intend to give up the control (which they fancied she possessed), without a struggle. We should regret to see this, but if what we hear is true, we are prepared to do our duty, and will run out the account current between the city and the country, so that all may see how the balance stands. If they shall have it, but no more. No one will regret more than ourselves to see a division arise among the resistance men of the State, but from what we see there is danger of it.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

When does a lady drink music? When she takes her piano-for-te. (tea.)

GOOD JOKE ON A WIDOWER.—A correspondent at Holly Springs, Mississippi, tells the following and vouches for its truth. It is the best joke we have heard of lately. It appears that a widower in that town, of somewhat gallant disposition, had been accustomed to visit the widow M—, whether to see the amiable widow herself, or her lively daughters our informant did not know. One evening he found the family party hard at work upon some garments of cloth. The girls were sewing and the widow was pressing the seams. The widower hung up his hat as usual, and took his seat by the fire; just at that moment it happened that the widow had done with the pressing iron, [vulgo or tailor's goose,] she sat it down on the hearth and called to her negro man in a loud voice; "Jake! Jake! come and take out this goose!"

"Jake do you hear?" again exclaimed the widow.

"I beg your pardon Mrs. M." said the widower with visible agitation, "but pray don't call Jake; if you wish me to leave your house I will go at once without interference of servants."

The ladies roared with laughter, and it took some moments to explain to the chagrined widower his mistake. He has not been known to visit the widow M. since that memorable night.

WATERING TREES.—In very dry seasons it is very important to water newly transplanted trees; but the common mode is very objectionable. When the water is poured on the surface, the soil is apt to crack and let the moisture below escape through the openings, so that its utility may often be very doubtful. Latterly I have applied the water differently. Dig a hole near the trees so as not to disturb the roots, and pour in a pailful. Then draw the loose earth till the hole is filled, and covered up completely, so that nothing wet is visible, and no cracks will ever appear. A tree treated in this manner will not need watering again for a week.

HOW TO MAKE YOUNG TREES BEAR.—Whoever plants trees with his own hand, or causes them to be planted, is commonly anxious to partake of their fruit as early as possible. He watches the first flower-bud, and if the young fruit drops from the bough, experiences great disappointment. To such of our readers as have felt this emotion, it must be a gratification to know how they may force their young trees into bearing so as early to test their fruit. Whoever would have his trees bear at an early age, must cut off about one-third of the new growth from the extremity of a few branches, about the middle of July. This will force the formation of blossom-buds near the end of the branches during the latter part of the season, for the fruit the next year. On small trees this process should be applied to but few of the limbs, otherwise the trees will produce fruit which is imperfect, or of inferior quality, and may be injured. In this way, we have obtained fruit in the third year from the sitting of the bud or graft.

A VALUABLE COMMENT FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.—Take new milk, half a pint, and curdle with sharp vinegar; separate the whey, and mix with the curd, the whites of five eggs, beat well; add fine quick lime, and mix till you have a ductile paste or putty. It will stop cracks, and is fire and water proof.

MOSQUITOES are very small insects, but one has been known to move a man weighing 200 pounds, and keep him moving all night at that.

It is a great and common sin through the christian world to take up religion in a way of faction; and instead of love and tender care for the universal church to confine that love and respect to party.—*Baxter.*

Study to make the whole of your carriage, and discourse amongst men so engaging, as may invite even strangers to love you, and allure them to love religion for your sake.—*Watts.*

GENS FOR THE CHRISTIAN CABINET.—The man who had saved the life of a Roman citizen was presented the civic crown, the highest of earthly honors; but of what insignia shall he be accounted worthy who has saved a soul from death, and restored a christian to heaven?—*Dr. Nott.*

Avoid the man who says the world owes him a living. The world owes no man a living until he earns it.—*Selected.*

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon others' means, are forever unhappy.

To-morrow.—The day when idlers work and fools reform.

All, or nearly all, of the fugitive slaves residing at Springfield, Mass. have gone to Canada, many of them within a few days past.

Seven fugitive slaves, says the New Hampshire Statesman passed through Concord on Tuesday for Canada. It adds that this is a common occurrence.

At a late trial, somewhere in Vermont, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening a while to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere alligator knows it!"

A CURIOUSITY.—A San Francisco letter states that Prof. Shepard has discovered, within one hundred miles of that city, what is termed the "Geyser fountains," where may be seen trees of immense size standing, but the trunk and limbs all in a state of perfect petrification. Specimens of sulphurated rock, petrified wood, &c., have been sent to the World's Fair, in London.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1850.

The Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday. At Liverpool there was a perfect panic in the cotton market since the Africa sailed, and it was augmented by the arrival of the America, with accounts of increased receipts. Prices during the three days declined 3-8 to 1-2d. Sales 15,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6-8 a 6 1-2.

Heavy failures are looked for. Already many bills from the United States have been protested.

In Manchester, trade is heavy. Money is easy. Consols 97 1-8 a 97 1-4.

Discontinued.

The Accommodation Train leaving Camden on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for Columbia, has been discontinued; except on Wednesdays, the Cars leave here every morning at half past five o'clock for Columbia, Wednesdays excepted, on that day they will leave about 12 o'clock.

The Brigade Encampment, closed on Saturday Morning, Brigadier General Chandler addressed the officers in a short and patriotic speech. Several other officers were called for, who acknowledged each in his turn, the compliments usual on such occasions. At half past eight o'clock, the signal was given, and the Tents were simultaneously struck, and the Troops were marched to the Battalion Parade Ground, and formed in the order of battle, after breaking to the right into column by Company—they were dismissed, and each man started the nearest way home.

It is our duty to state the facts connected with the unfortunate occurrence, which happened at the Brigade Encampment on Friday night last.

We are informed that an officer in attendance upon the Encampment, laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, had been placed under charge of a gentleman, who at the time of the attack upon the Camp, left him for the purpose of answering to his name in the Company to which he belonged. In the meantime, the deranged man arousing from his sleep under great excitement rushed from his tent, and with his gun and bayonet, inflicted serious wounds upon some six or seven gentlemen, in the streets near his quarters. No provocation whatever, was given him, and we are quite sure from the knowledge that we have of the gentleman, that nothing could possibly have induced him to such a course, had his mind been right. His general quiet deportment, and kindness of character heretofore, assures us of the unfortunate state of high mental derangement, under which he laboured. And we are assured that no dissipation or misconduct of his own, caused this excitement.

We are pained to say that the wounds inflicted upon the person of our young and esteemed friend Dr. Shannon, who was sitting at the door of his tent at the time, are of a most serious and dangerous character, having been given with great violence, near the lungs. It is a miracle of Divine mercy, that he was not instantly killed—our sincere wish is for his speedy recovery—and also, that of our other friends, who were fortunately not so badly wounded. It will be perceived, therefore, that this unfortunate occurrence, is in no wise, attributable to any fault in the Encampment system, but rather to a mischance of Providence.

We are gratified to learn this morning, that Dr. Shannon is doing well, and is in a fair way to recover. We have no very late news from our friends in the country, but hope they are also doing well.

Speech of Governor Means.

It may be that the present Governor, will be the last of the State of South Carolina—nor could we wish the Executive reins in better hands. The speech of His Excellency on Friday last, at the close of the Encampment week, was in truth a splendid affair. His force and elegance of diction, renders him at all times an interesting speaker; but amid the glare of military show—the nodding of plumes, and the martial strains of music, he becomes still more impressive. But it is less with the manner, than the matter, of his speech we have to do—and it is with the latter we are most pleased. He was in favor of the co-operation of the Southern States with South Carolina, if that co-operation could take place; but he expressed himself as entirely hopeless on that point. The battle, if fought at all, must be fought by South Carolina—singly and alone, she must meet the issue—and in his opinion, the question was one, either of separate State action, or Submission—and he was for the former. He conjured those who differed in respect to co-operation, not to distract the State, by raising a party—but to join as one man, in the common cause. His speech was indeed worthy of the man and the cause—and South Carolina must feel with him as her head, in his own words—that "though it take strong arms, and stout hearts to defend her rights, yet these stout arms and strong hearts are hers."

Hon. A. Burt.

Has written a letter in which he expressed himself opposed to separate State action. The following extract concludes his letter:

"I cannot lay down my pen without this admonition to my fellow citizens. Before you secede make up your mind, unalterably, that the step once taken can never be retraced without unutterable shame and despair. Be, then,

resolved to meet all its hazards. If you are not ready to lay down your arms, you are not prepared to fight. North cannot and will not fight. The treasure she wrings from you, she will struggle. She may as well dare, and there be need. Be sure, however, that you cannot fail, and that success will bring the same bright hopes and happy visions that you have on to the contest. If you are induced to secession by the idea, which some of our writers are clamorous for that measure holds out to you—that you would be caressed and consoled by kindness and concessions, to return to the Union, I entreat you to discard the vain and unworthy hope. Secession for such a purpose would be a palsy and a miserable trifling with the gravest question of the century. I would scorn with as proud a disdain, as you could feel, any unmanly appeal to your fears. I make no such appeal. I only conjure you, to bring home to your own consciousness, the realities of this great issue before the sword is drawn. That bright weapon once drawn can never be sheathed without dishonor. Retreat in such a contest, would be as disastrous, and infinitely more disgraceful than defeat. Either would be irretrievable ruin. Then, I advise, be resolved, be ready, before you strike! I have not a purpose, or a hope, or a wish, that is not inseparably connected with the destiny of South Carolina, and with the help of God her destiny, shall be my destiny.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble and obedient servant.

The First Movement.

The Commercial Transcript, a juvenile sheet published at Columbia, must have astonished the people of our Capital, with an announcement under the head of "Glorious News!" "The Ball in Motion," which appeared on Saturday morning. Its readers must have anticipated, at least that the citizens of Charleston had blown up Fort Sumter or taken Fort Moultrie, and that the first blow in defence of the honor, rights and institutions of the South had been struck. But no such thing! It merely announced the fact—the Transcript had the "gratifying fact"—that the citizens of Hamburg, a town just this side of the Savannah river, and connected with Georgia by a toll bridge, had proposed to hold a public meeting to discuss measures against the "Separate Secession by South Carolina from the Federal Compact." And this is what the timid and feeblest specimen of the South Carolina press heralds forth to its readers as "Glorious News!" We hope, for the honor of the press of South Carolina, that the Transcript has few Northern exchangers, for those journals in that region which see the announcement will assuredly give it a more flaming caption, and will hail it as the first indication of the coming of a storm to-dom. Mark the prediction! And the Southern Patriot (the sponsors who named that sheet at its baptism) will hug the Transcript in its embrace and will fondle and nurse its youngest brother with such affection as we fear, will result in serious consequences to its infantile powers, and hasten the full development of a disease, with which we feared it was afflicted on the day of its birth.

Glorious news! that a number of the people of a town, scarcely anything more than a cotton d-pot, or a block of offices where commission, and receiving, and forwarding agents transact their business should, from interested motives, on the equally unpatriotic and selfish counsels of fear, should make the first movement against a measure which looks solely to the vindication of the rights of the people of South Carolina, and the security of these rights in the future! Glorious news, that the initiatory step to a bitter and violent party contest among our people was about to be taken! Glorious news, that the seeds of fraternal strife has again taken root in the soil of our beloved State, and are about to exhale their poisonous vapors, to enfeeble and prostrate the arms about to be raised in defence of the honor and interests of Carolinians! Glorious news, that brother should be arrayed against brother; that the pride of opinion should be inflated to the highest degree; that the step which was dreaded above all others by our enemies and despisers, might possibly be frustrated; that the resolves of our people were idle bombast, and that the State of South Carolina should be hurled from her proud position, to one of infamy and disgrace, and this too, by the hands of her own sons. Truly it will be glorious news to the fanatics of New England, but oh! how can it be so called by any true hearted Carolinian! Such a prospect sends a chill through our veins, and its announcement, even coming from the source referred to brings with it sad apprehensions and gloomy forebodings.

On the men who have planned, and those who aid to execute this organization of factions within our State, should they succeed in their machinations, will rest the responsibility of bringing a stain on the yet untarnished escutcheon of our noble State, of dishonoring the memory of her departed Statesman, and of, we fear, extinguishing forever that spirit of stern resistance to wrong and oppression, which is indigenous to her soil, and which can only be crushed by the treachery of her professed friends. The organization of these factions does not originate with men who love their State, for the most energetic and diligent advocates of separate State action, would sacrifice their cherished opinions, rather than bring that humiliation and disgrace upon us, which internal feuds and discord must inevitably bring. No, rather than see the State dragged from her present proud position of RESISTANCE to the wrongs of the past, and become an easy prey to her depredators, and an object of ridicule to her defamers and slanderers. There are, we apprehend, few separate Secessionists, who would not exercise their patience, and labor for two, three, or five years to keep her there.

The news heralded to its readers by the Transcript as "glorious," if indicative of any forward movement throughout the State, is the forerunner of shame of South Carolina. We exhort our friends neither to touch nor handle the unclean thing.